long as a lipophilic drug and a water-soluble substance in a drug dispersion keep in a solid shape at the body temperature. A surfactant, typical solubilizing agent, can alter an infiltration rate of water and a solubility of a lipophilic drug at the site where water is infiltrated, and therefore, is useful for altering release of the lipophilic drug from the preparation. Specific examples are polysorbate 20, polysorbate 80 and so on.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Preparation 1 prepared in Example 1 was allowed to stand in a phosphate buffered solution (containing 0.3% polysorbate 20) (1ml) at 37°C, and then, the quantity of ivermectin released from the preparation was determined by a high performance liquid chromatography to obtain an accumulated release rate thereof. The results are shown in Fig. 3.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 26, line 28, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Ivermectin (700mg), polyethylene glycol 4000 (700 mg) and polysorbate 20 (7mg) were dissolved in methanol (4ml), dried under nitrogen flow followed by drying in vacuo. The obtained solid was milled and passed through a sieve (212μm). A portion (600 mg) of the obtained powder mixture and Silastic™ Medical Grade ETR Elastomer Q7-4750 Component A (700mg) and Silastic™

Medical Grade ETR Elastomer Q7-4750 Component B (700mg) were mixed to give a drug dispersion component. Silastic™ Medical Grade ETR Elastomer Q7-4750 Component A (50mg) and Silastic™ Medical Grade ETR Elastomer Q7-4750 Component B (50mg) were mixed to give a coating layer component. Thus obtained drug dispersion component and coating layer component were molded by extruding from a double extruder (1.9mm of the inner diameter of the outer nozzle and 1.6mm of the inner diameter of the inner nozzle) which enables them to be molded by extruding so that the drug dispersion is concentrically coated with the coating layer which enables them to be molded by extruding so that the drug dispersion is concentrically coated with a coating layer, and was allowed to stand at room temperature to cure, which was cut to obtain the cylindrical preparation 5 (the length of the preparation is 5mm, the diameter of the preparation is 1.9mm, and the diameter of the drug dispersion is 1.5mm).--

IN THE CLAIMS

Please add the following claims:

--12. The sustained release preparation of a lipophilic drug as claimed in claim 4 wherein the water-soluble substance is an amphipathic substance.--

--13. The sustained release preparation of a lipophilic drug as claimed in claim 4 wherein the water-soluble substance is